Numb. 139.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Thurſday, July 8. to Thurſday, July 15. 1731.

The following is the Paper drawn up by the Agents *of the* Northern Colonies, *and preſented, one to each Member of Parliament as they went into the Houſe; Entituled,* The CASE of the *Britiſh* Northern Colonies.

THESE Colonies conſiſt of a large Tract of Land on the Northern Continent of *America*, above 1500 Miles in Length on the Coaſt, and are diſtinguiſhed by the ſeveral Names of *Nova Scotia*, *New-England*, (including the Provinces and Colonies of *Maſſachuſets Bay*, *Rhode-Iſland*, and *Providence* Plantations, and *Connecticut*) *New-York*, *New-Jerſey*, *Pennſylvania*, *Maryland*, *Virginia*, *North* and *South Carolina*. They are vaſtly ſuperior both in Compaſs of Land and Number of Inhabitants to all the Sugar Plantations.

They have been ſettled now for many Years, and have by their great Labour and Induſtry raiſed and carried on a Trade much more beneficial to *Great Britain* than themſelves.

They ſupply *Great Britain* with large Quantities of Naval Stores, ſuch as Maſts, Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, beſides Train-Oil, Whale-Fins, and various other Commodities.

They take in exchange a much greater Value in *Britiſh* Manufactures, eſpecially the Woollen, which they uſe not only for their own wear, but barter with the many Nations of *Indians* that lie behind them.

They carry on (eſpecially *New-England*) a great Fiſhery. The beſt of the Fiſh they ſend to *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Italy*, and the *Streights*, which is paid for in Money, which is conſtantly remitted to *England*, in Payment for the Woollen Manufactures ſent to the Northern Colonies. The worſt Sort of Fiſh is ſent to the *French* and *Dutch* Sugar-Iſlands.

To ſupport this Fiſhery, beſides their other large and extenſive Trade, they employ great Numbers of Ships, and raiſe and form a large Body of Seamen, always ready for the Service of the Trade, and the Navy of *England* if Occaſion.

They ſupply our own Sugar Plantations with many Neceſſaries, ſuch as Lumber, *viz.* Boards, Planks and Timber for Buildings, Pipe-ſtaves and Hoops, Horſes, Bread-flour, and other Proviſions; in Return for which they take their Sugar, Rum, and Melaſſes.

They never make any Returns from thence in Money, but in the Commodities of the Iſlands; and if they any other ways get any, it at laſt centers in *Great Britain*, by means of the Balance of Trade.

Beſides this Trade, they are forced to apply to the *Dutch* and *French* Sugar Iſlands to take off their ſurplus Lumber, Fiſh, and other Commodities, which the *Britiſh* Plantations cannot, and they receive in exchange Silver, Cocoa Nuts, and Melaſſes, but ſeldom or never Sugars or Rum, the former being had from our own Plantations, and the latter made by the Northern Colonies themſelves.

This Trade is greatly beneficial to the Northern Colonies on two Accounts; as it furniſhes them with a Vent for the ſurplus Produce of their own Land, and ſupplies them with Silver and Melaſſes.

The Silver is brought at laſt into *Great Britain* to pay the Balance of Trade, the Melaſſes is manufactur'd by the Northern Colonies themſelves into Rum; by which, not only themſelves, a large Country, but the *Indian* Nations are likewiſe ſupplied, who take that, together with our Woollen Manufactures, in exchange for Bever Skins, Furs, and all that Peltry which is abſolutely neceſſary to the Manufacture of Hats in *Great Britain*; a Manufacture improved here of late to a great Heighth, and entirely owing to the Northern Colonies.

Beſides this, they uſe a great Number of Negroes, by which the *African* Trade is ſupported, and a great Quantity of Shipping employed.

The Northern Colonies are a laborious induſtrious People, live with great Frugality, and are but juſt able to maintain themſelves and Families with Decency.

Our Sugar Iſlands are a rich and fertile Soil; they ſend great Quantities of Sugar to *England*, for which they receive (but to a much leſs Value) divers of the Neceſſaries of Life: The Balance of Trade is always greatly in their Favour, by which they have got, and ſtill do get great Eſtates, and live in Wantonneſs and Luxury.

Barbadoes uſed formerly to trade with the *French* and *Dutch*, and by taking off their Sugars, prevented their ſeeking out for other Markets. They got by this Means the Sugar Trade almoſt entirely into their own Hands, or at leaſt had made themſelves the common Channel of that Trade. But

In 1715, they thought fit to lay a Duty upon the *French* and *Dutch* Sugars and Melaſſes, too great to be ſupported, and by that Means loſt their Trade entirely, excepting what is carried on clandeſtinely, which is very common.

The Northern Colonies have ſo much of that Trade, as is abſolutely neceſſary to take off their own ſurplus Commodities, and obtain a Supply of Melaſſes.

There are however ſome of the Planters in our Sugar Iſlands that can't help envying the Northern Colonies thoſe Advantages, and while themſelves abound in Riches, are for depriving their induſtrious Neighbours of a beneficial Branch of their Trade.

Their View is to force them into a Neceſſity of buying their Sugars, Rum, and Melaſſes of them at their own Rate: And to give ſome Colour to a Deſign of this Kind,

They in the firſt Place endeavour to magnify their own Merit with regard to *Great Britain*, then repreſent themſelves as in the moſt unhappy diſtreſſed Condition and near Ruin, and pretend that it is occaſioned by this Trade of the Northern Colonies with the *French* and *Dutch*.

But in all theſe Particulars they are groſly miſtaken, either in Facts, or the Conſequences to be drawn from them.

As to their Merits. The Sugar Trade hath been no doubt a beneficial one to *Great Britain*; but they can't pretend to have ſerved their Mother-Country for nothing: At the ſame time they have done that, they have enriched themſelves.

But if they have ſome Merit, the Northern Colonies have much more. The Sugar Iſlands employ no Shipping, but

but for their Sugars and ſome very few other Commodities, and what Aſſiſtance they give to the *American* Trade in Negroes.

For one Ship our Sugar Iſlands uſe, the Northern Colonies employ ten at leaſt; they are a conſtant Nurſery for Sailors, and the Produce of their Country, which is imported into *England*, is not the Means of Luxury, but thoſe ſubſtantial Commodities which are for the Improvement of Trade and Navigation, and uſeful and neceſſary in our Manufactures for Exportation.

The Sugar Iſlands take off ſome of our own Manufactures, but only for their own Uſe; a ſmall Handful of People in Compariſon of the numerous Inhabitants of the Northern Colonies, who not only themſelves uſe the *Britiſh* Commodities, but Supply the vaſt People of the *Indians* with whom they correſpond.

By this Means the Number of Hands employed in *Great Britain* for the Northern Colonies, is vaſtly greater than can be pretended to be by the Sugar Iſlands.

As to the Poverty and Diſtreſs of the Sugar Iſlands, it's ſurprizing to hear it mentioned; their late Crops have been larger than uſual, and the Price of their Rum and Melaſſes, notwithſtanding the Plenty, is increaſed, and none of it left upon their Hands.

Their Inhabitants are ſo far from removing, that their Land is ſold at exceſſive Rates. They have lately purchaſed of the Crown the *French* Moiety of St. *Chriſtophers*, for a Sum of above 100,000 l. and the Planters there, have by their laſt Crop, been able to pay the greateſt Part of their purchaſe Money.

They get, or appear to get great Eſtates, are remarkable for their expenſive Manner of Living; and to hear them complain of Poverty, and Decay of Trade, at the ſame time that they wanton in Luxury, is as abſurd, as to ſee a Beggar in an embroidered Coat and lace Ruffles, craving Alms for God's Sake.

But whatever Condition our Sugar Plantations may be in, the Fact is not true, that it is owing to this Trade of the Northern Colonies.

They complain, that the *French* and *Dutch* Sugar Settlements are improving daily, that they ſupply thoſe *European* Markets which we ourſelves did formerly.

As to the *French* and *Dutch* Improvements, tho' not ſo great as repreſented, they are owing to the Induſtry and Frugality of the People, and the notorious Luxury and Extravagance of our own Sugar Iſlands.

If we envy their Improvements, let us take the ſame Methods, and we ſhall improve too: But if we, by an extravagant Way of living, make an unreaſonable Gain neceſſary, and weaken our Hands, and ſlacken our Induſtry, we ſhall find our Neighbours undermine our Trade, in ſpite of all the Laws we can make to ſecure it.

But, it is ſaid, that our furniſhing them with Lumber, and Neceſſaries for their Plantations, is the Occaſion of thoſe Improvements.

If they could be ſupplied no other way, there might be a Colour for this Pretence; but, put an End to this Trade, and they will ſoon find out another Market to buy at, as they did to ſell at, when they were drove out of their Trade to *Barbadoes:* They have *Cape Breton*, *Canada*, and other Northern Settlements of their own, as alſo the Bay of *Apalachy* and *Miſſiſſippi*, which the *French* Government would be glad to improve. From theſe their Sugar Iſlands were formerly ſupplied with Lumber, Horſes, Proviſions, &c. till our Northern Colonies found out this Trade, and will be ſo again as ſoon as that is interrupted; or if their own Colonies ſhould fail, they could have recourſe to their Mother-Country, or to other foreign Parts, who would be glad to deal with them.

We may drive away this Trade from ourſelves, and when it is once loſt, in vain repent it; but we ſhall do much more Prejudice to ourſelves than to them.

The *French* will by this Means keep their whole Trade in *America* among themſelves, and have the Command of the *European* Markets for Sugars beſides.

This will appear plainer, by conſidering the Goods that are ſent by the Northern Colonies to the *French* and *Dutch* Settlements, and thoſe that are received in Return.

The former conſiſt chiefly of Lumber, Horſes and Fiſh, which is only the Surplus of what our own Plantations can take off, and muſt periſh upon our Hands if not uſed by the *French*.

The Fiſh is almoſt entirely the ordinary Sort of Fiſh, which is unfit for the *European* Markets, and would be wholly loſt without this Vent for it: It is, indeed, the Refuſe or damaged Fiſh, which is uſually in ſo great a Quantity, that without a Vent for it, the *New-England* Fiſh Trade could not ſupport itſelf. The Conſequence of this would be, the Loſs of that profitable Trade to *Spain*, *Italy*, *Portugal*, and the *Streights*, from whence the Northern Colonies are enabled to make good in part the Balance of their Trade to *Great Britain*.

There is no Pretence that our Sugar Iſlands can take off the whole of theſe Commodities; they are generally ſo well ſupplied, that the Adventurer, in this way of Trade, is much oftner a Loſer than a Gainer by it; and all that is exported to the *French* and *Dutch* Settlements, is abſolute clear Gains to the Northern Colonies, beſides the neceſſary Dependance of the Fiſh Trade upon it.

The chief Commodities that the Northern Colonies take in Return from the *French* and *Dutch*, is their Melaſſes and Silver, but ſcarce any Sugar and Rum.

The Melaſſes are abſolutely neceſſary for the Northern Colonies, to make that vaſt Quantity of Rum that is uſed in that great Country, as well as by the *Indians*. Our own Plantations cannot pretend to furniſh one Fourth Part of what the Northern Colonies want, who are always ready, and do, in Fact, take off all that they are willing to diſpoſe of.

If they are deprived of this Supply in the open way of Trade, they muſt be forced into a clandeſtine One with the *French* for their Brandy or Rum of *French* Manufacture, or, which is worſe, the want of it to furniſh the *Indians*, will by degrees leſſen our Intereſt amongſt them, and the *French*, who are our Rivals in that Trade, will be ready to improve any Advantages of that Kind, and by Means of their Brandy or Rum, ſoon work us out of it.

But they ſay their Sugars are loaded with greater Duties than thoſe of the *French* and *Dutch*, which enables them to underſell us in foreign Markets.

The natural Conſequence of this, if true, is, that we ſhould endeavour to render our Sugars cheap, either by eaſing them of that Duty in a proper Degree, if that is neceſſary, or by what is much more ſo, our own Induſtry and Frugality.

But what has this to do with reſtraining the Trade of our Northern Colonies? Will ſuch a Reſtraint either render our own Sugars cheaper, or theirs dearer? They know it will have the contrary Effect, and that is what is ultimately aimed at. Our Sugar-Colonies think their Goods are too cheap already, and inſtead of attempting to gain a Trade, by lowering their Prices, would force one by the Help of a Law. But it will hardly appear a very reaſonable Demand, that all the Subjects of *Great Britain*, at Home and Abroad, ſhould be taxed by a Law, in order to enable the Inhabitants of the Sugar Iſlands to wanton ſtill more in Luxury.

The Truth is, the *French* and *Dutch* have ſome Advantage over us by their eaſy Duties; but have a much greater one by the Frugality of their People. The Difference of Price, occaſioned by the Difference of the Duties, would give them but little Advantage, if the Luxury and Extravagance of our own Sugar Planters did not put them upon inſiſting on an extravagant Profit, as well as render their Plantations more expenſive.

They find, that under theſe Circumſtances, they can have little hope from foreign Markets, and therefore would compel their own Countrymen to take off their Goods upon their own Terms.

But to do Juſtice to the Sugar Iſlands in general, it muſt be owned, theſe Abſurdities are not to be charged upon them as a Body. The preſent Attempt againſt the Northern Colonies, is only from one of the Sugar Iſlands, by private Perſons, Planters there, whoſe private Intereſts may have engaged them in an Application to their Correſpondents here to make it.

The Sugar Iſlands have their proper Repreſentatives in their General Aſſemblies, and if they thought this really a beneficial Deſign for themſelves, or a reaſonable one with regard to their Neighbours, they would, no doubt, in a Body, have addreſſed the Legiſlature here for that Purpoſe; they would then have repreſented their deplorable Condition, if it is ſo, in a more authentick Manner, than by a Petition from one of the Iſlands only, ſubſcribed by private Perſons, who may have particular Ends inconſiſtent with the publick Benefit.

But

But let the Conſequences to *Great Britain* be conſidered on both Sides:

The moſt that could be expected from the propoſed Reſtraint would be, that the Sugar Iſlands, a ſmall inconſiderable Body of People, in compariſon of the Northern Colonies, would Monopolize the Sugar, the Melaſſes and the Rum Trade, and conſequently ſupply the Northern Colonies, the *Iriſh*, and even *Great Britain* itſelf, at ſuch Prices as they ſhall think fit to ſet; the whole Advantage of this will be to enrich the Inhabitants of thoſe Iſlands, and ſupport them in Indolence and Luxury.

On the other Side, as thoſe Commodities will riſe in Price, all our foreign Trade for them, which is now ſaid to be decay'd, muſt be entirely loſt. We ſhould keep our Sugar among ourſelves, and as we raiſe it, we ſhould conſume it; but not one Penny would be brought into the Nation by it.

The Northern Colonies, a laborious induſtrious People, that furniſh a great Strength to this Nation, muſt grow poor, their Trade in general be ſo greatly reduced, that they will be utterly diſabled from making Returns to *England* for one Half of the Manufactures of this Kingdom they now conſume (and which are not ſufficient to anſwer what they could vend and conſume, were they capable of making larger Returns to *England*) and a new Fund of Riches and Strength will be added to our Neighbours the *French* and *Dutch*, into whoſe Hands that Trade muſt fall.

Our Correſpondence and Trade with the *Indian* Nations behind the Northern Colonies would decreaſe, by degrees entirely ſink, and the *French*, our Neighbours, get it to themſelves.

A very great Branch of our Navigation would be abſolutely cut off, and a large Nurſery of Seamen ſuppreſſed.

It is admitted, that the Trade in Queſtion, the Melaſſes Trade, is the moſt (if not the only) valuable one *New-England* hath; and as it is greatly beneficial to the Northern Colonies, it muſt be ſo in the Event to *Great Britain* itſelf, where the Balance of that Trade centers. A Prohibition of this Trade will be the Loſs of all theſe Benefits, and may probably be attended with worſe Conſequences.

It would therefore be unaccountable to give up all theſe Advantages, on an uncertain Proſpect of Gain, to one Sett of People, ſmall and inconſiderable both in Trade and Land, in reſpect of thoſe who are to be impoveriſhed by it.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PARIS, April 7.

A Man is arrived here from *Senegallia*, who was ſent thither to diſcover Mines, with an Account, that having travelled 300 Leagues into that Country he met with a Ridge of Mountains, where he found 14 Caves with ſeveral Mines of Gold in them; and that the Sand of the Rivers, which fall from them, has a Mixture of Gold in it, a ſmall Sack of which he has brought with him by way of a Specimen.

May 9. Letters from *Rome*, of the 18th paſt, adviſe, that a Friar, of the Convent of *Aracœli* in *Rome*, having taken a Whim in his Head to pray to God to make a Trial of the Pains of Purgatory in this World, took a Reſolution to put his Hand upon a lighted Candle, in order to burn it; and that while he executed this Reſolution, with a wonderful Firmneſs, the Fire took hold of his Gown, and burnt him ſo much that he is dangerouſly ill.

The Abbot *Bignon* has received lately from *Lima*, the Capital of *Peru*, a Treatiſe wrote by Father *Barnachea*, a Jeſuit; in which he pretends to have diſcovered the Cauſes of all Earthquakes, and the Method of finding them out before-hand, as eaſily as they foretell Eclipſes of the Sun and Moon. This Book is to be ſent to the Royal Academy of Sciences, in order to be examined.

Weſel, May 5. They write from *Berlin*, that on Sunday laſt the King of *Pruſſia* was ſeiz'd with a violent Fit of the Gout in his Knee, which obliged his Majeſty to keep his Bed; and that they had had great Plenty of Rain, which was the more welcome, becauſe they had been in great pain for their Haryeſt.

Amſterdam, May 11. 'Tis adviſed from *Leghorne*, of the 21ſt paſt, that abundance of People fled daily from the Iſle of *Corſica* with their Effects, to avoid the Fury of the Malecontents, who had renewed their Ravages, ſeized the City of *Feringoli* near *Baſtia*, burnt the Town of *Fiorenza*, and had threatned the Governor of the Tower of that Place to maſſacre his Mother and Niece, whom they had in their Cuſtody, if he did not ſurrender in a certain time.

LONDON,

March 27. We hear from *Norwich*, that on Wedneſday Morning laſt, *Mary Taylor* was carried from our Caſtle to *Lynn*, where on Thurſday (about one in the Afternoon) ſhe was burnt to Aſhes at a Stake, for being concerned in the Murder of her Miſtreſs: And at the ſame time one *Smith*, who murdered her, was hanged for the ſaid Fact. *Mary Taylor*, we hear, denied to the laſt her being any way guilty of the Fact; and ſaid, that that wicked Wretch *Smith* could entirely clear her of it if he would, for that he well knew ſhe was wholly innocent of the Crime ſhe ſuffered for: She behaved with much Decency, ſeemed very penitent, and declared ſhe died in Charity: She gave a few Shrieks when the Fire firſt began to burn about her, and lifted up her Hands amidſt the Flames; but was ſoon ſuffocated. As for *Smith*, it ſeems he was very drunk at the Gallows, behaved like a mad Man, and ſeemed to have little Concern either for his Guilt or Puniſhment; however, he deſired all Maſters to pay their Servants their Wages on Saturday, that they might not want Money to ſpend, and be forced to run into Debt; and when the Cart was going away, he called out to have it ſtop, and then pulled off his Shoes; ſaying, *My Mother always told me I ſhould die in my Shoes, but I will make her a Lyar.*

By Letters from Glouceſterſhire we are informed, that a Treaty of Marriage is negotiating between Edward Field, near Stroud, Eſq; a Gentleman of about Seventy-five Years of Age, and Miſs Plummer, a young Lady of Seventeen; and that Part of her Fortune is to be paid upon the Day of Marriage, and the Remainder at the Birth of the firſt Child.

April 28. On Monday Mr. Wood's Experiment of making Bar Iron from Ore by Sea or Pit Coal, was performed at the Shed lately built for that Purpoſe near Buckingham Houſe, in the Preſence of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ilay, Sir Charles Wager, Sir John Eyles, and others, appointed by his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council to inſpect the ſame: at which time a Bar of Iron of 35 *lb.* Weight (to all Appearance of an excellent Quality, was produced out of 172 *lb.* of crude Ore: All the Materials were view'd and examined with the greateſt Exactneſs, and the whole Operation paſs'd ſo nice an Examination, that no Room was left for the leaſt Poſſibility of an Impoſition; and it is generally thought by the Spectators, that Mr. Wood's Undertaking will fully anſwer whatever he has propoſed.

May 2. Yeſterday came Advice of the King of Spain's having on the 22d of April, N. S. order'd his Warehouſe at Cadiz to be open'd, and the delivery of the Flota's Treaſure to its reſpective Proprietors, to begin immediately.

Admiral Cavendiſh, before his leaving Gibraltar, having directed Peter Butler, Eſq; Vice Conſul of Salle, to ſolicit at the Court of Mequinez the Redemption of what Britiſh Ships, &c. might have been taken by the Moors, and were not releaſed, we hear there are Letters from the ſaid Gentleman, dated at Sallee, the 27th of March laſt, adviſing his having been at Mequinez, and obtained all he asked, particularly the Reſtoration of the King George Snow, Capt. Eckling, alſo her Cargo and Crew; and, what is more then was ever granted by thoſe People before, ſome Portugueſe who were taken on board her, were alſo releaſed. The Captains of their Privateers had been ſeverely reprimanded; and orders were ſent to all their Sea Ports not to moleſt any Britiſh Ships. And 'tis believed our Navigation will meet with no Interruption from them during the Reign of the preſent Emperor.

May 7. On Thurſday laſt at a Board held at the Admiralty Office, moſt of the Admirals and other principal Officers of the Navy that were in Town met and ſigned the printed Scheme, agreed unto by their Lordſhips, for the great Relief that will be made thereby, for the Widows and Children belonging to the Commiſſion and Warrant Officers of his Majeſty's Navy, by the Abatement of three Pence in the Pound out of each Officer's Wages; and Yeſterday many others ſigned the ſame, both at the Admiralty and Navy Office.

NEW-YORK, *July* 12.

By a Sloop, John Henman Maſter, from the Bay of Honduras, we have Advice, that a great many Veſſels have been

been taken by the Spaniards, in the Bay, ſince January laſt; among others, a fine Ship from England of 22 Guns and 30 or 40 Men, commanded by one Roger Groves (late of this City, Felt Maker) was taken by a ſmall Spaniſh Sloop of 4 Guns and 25 Men. It ſeems Groves and his People had quarrel'd, and they would not fight. Henman ſays, that but two Ships of Force have eſcaped ſince he was laſt there.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, July 12. *Inward Entries.* Keirſtede from Jamaica, Loutit from St. Kits, Judkin from St. Thomas, Patchat from Lancaſter. *Entred out*, Mutlow for Madera, Fred for Oporto, Smith for Lisbon, Bloom for Perth-Amboy, Paynter for Lewes on Delaware, Fleet for North-Carolina. *Cleared out*, Hunt to Barbadoes, Griffith and Tothil to Boſton, Paynter to Lewes on Delaware, Fleet to North-Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 15.

From Somerſet County in the Jerſies we hear, that laſt Week one Robert Roberts was hanged there for Murder: and the Sheriff not being able to procure an Executioner, was neceſſitated to perform the Office himſelf.

Burials in this City this Week. None.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, Entred inwards.

Ship Syzargh, Nathan Cowman, from Briſtol and Dublin.
----- Flaxney, William Annis, from London.
Sloop Fredrickborge, William Ford, from Boſton.
----- Heron and Dolphin, from Bermuda.

Entred outwards.

Brigt. Thiſtle, Thomas Glentworth, for Lisbon.
Sloop Fredrickborge, William Ford, to Boſton.

Cleared out,

Ship John and Frances, John Ellwood, to St. Chriſtophers
Brigt. Dolphin, William Hill, to Briſtol.
Sloop Somerſet, Thomas Richardſon, to Maryland.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament made in the Ninth Year of the Reign of her late Majeſty Queen *ANNE*, entituled, *An Act for eſtabliſhing a General Poſt-Office for all her Majeſty's Dominions*, &c. it is among other Things enacted, That all Maſters of Veſſels, Sailors and Paſſengers, ſhall immediately upon their Arrival in any Port, deliver the Letters and Pacquets on board to the Poſt-Maſter, or his Deputy, under the Penalty of *Five Pounds, Britiſh Money*, for every ſeveral Offence.

And whereas by the ſame Act it is alſo Enacted, That if any Maſter, Sailor or Paſſenger on board any Boat or Veſſel, paſſing or repaſſing, on any River or Rivers, in any of her Majeſty's Dominions, ſhall or do collect, carry or deliver any Letters or Pacquets, he or they ſhall forfeit and pay *Five Pounds*, Britiſh Money, for every ſeveral Offence, *One Hundred Pounds* of like Britiſh Money, for every Week he or they ſhall continue to carry or deliver any Letters or Pacquets, as aforeſaid.

This is therefore to give Notice to all Maſters of Veſſels, Sailors, Paſſengers, and others whom it may concern, That they be careful not to offend againſt the aforeſaid Act of Parliament, upon Pain of being proſecuted for the ſeveral Penalties therein mentioned, purſuant to the Orders and Inſtructions of his Majeſty's Poſt-Maſter General, to the Poſt-Maſter of *Philadelphia*.

STRAYED away from *Joſeph Oldman* a bright Bay Mare about three Years old, ſhe has a long Neck trim'd, and a ſhort ſwitch Tail, Paces natural, ſhod before, and a Lock with two Links of Chain on her near Foot. Whoever takes up or ſecures the ſaid Mare, ſo that he may have her again, ſhall have *Ten Shillings* Reward and reaſonable Charges paid, by

Philadelphia, June 28. *Joſeph Oldman.*

GOOD WRITING-PARCHMENT Sold by the Printer hereof, very reaſonable.

BY EVAN MORGAN in Market-ſtreet, *Philadelphia*, is to be Sold a Parcel of good Briſtol Tobacco PIPES, for 3 *s.* by the Groce, or 2 *s.* 9 *d.* by the Box: Good Iron Pots and Kettles, and Braſs Pans: Seaſoned Pine Boards; Feathers; and all Sorts of Shop Goods, cheap for ready Money.

CHOICE Engliſh Silk-and-worſted half-yard and half-ell-wide Druggets, Tabbies, fine Diaper, plain and corded Fuſtians, Chince Coverlets for Beds, St. Kits Mellaſſes and Sugars, Sold by *John Martin* at *Thomas James*'s in Second-ſtreet.

For BRISTOL Directly

THE *Briſtol Merchant, Joſeph Maynard*, Commander, is ready to take in Goods, and will ſail with all convenient ſpeed: Any Perſons that have a Mind to tranſport themſelves, will meet with good Accommodations fit for Paſſengers; or any that has a Mind to freight Goods on the ſaid Ship, may agree with *Simon Edgell*, or the Commander at *William Fiſhbourn*'s Wharf.

N. B. All Perſons indebted to *William Champion*, are deſired to ſettle their Accounts, and pay the Balance, or they may expect Trouble from his Attornies

Simon Edgell and *David Buſh.*

LAST Night was ſtolen out of *Thomas Marriot*'s Paſture in *Briſtol*, a large Bay Mare, about 15 Hands high, has a ſmall Star in the middle of her Forehead, her Mane hanging moſt part on the off Side, a Lock forward hanging on the near Side, trimmed upon the Poll, and had when taken away a ſwitch Tail; paces well a travelling Pace, is ſhod all round, and branded with RF. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Mare, ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall have *Forty Shillings* Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid, by

Briſtol, July 8. *Thomas Marriott.*

Fine STARCH, and STARCH-POWDER,

MADE after the Engliſh Manner; the Powder ſcented or unſcented, and neatly put up in Pound, Half and Quarter-Pound Papers, fit for Shopkeepers to retail out: Sold by the Maker, *Nathaniel Palmer*, in *Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia*. Merchants may have it put up after ſuch a Manner, that it will not in the leaſt break, or moulter to Duſt, which is what too frequently happens to Starch, eſpecially that made in this Country.

To be SOLD,

The following PLANTATIONS, *viz.*

1. ONE on *Choiſtiana* Creek, formerly *Howel James*'s, Quantity 250 Acres, on which is a Dwelling-Houſe, Out-Houſes, Orchard, and a conſiderable Quantity of Meadow, and clear'd Land within Fence.

2. The Plantation late ---- *Nichols*'s, Quantity 370 Acres, on which are good Conveniences for making Meadow.

3. The Plantation and Griſt Mill, late *John Kyle*'s, on the ſaid Creek, Quantity 200 Acres; on which are, beſide the ſaid Mill, a Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Out-Houſes, Ort-yard, and very good Meadow Ground.

The ſaid Plantations to be ſold ſeparately by Vendue, on the third Tueſday in *Auguſt* in the Town of *New-Caſtle*. The Conditions of Sale are, Ready Money, or Security to Satisfaction, with Payment of Intereſt for 12 Months, to *John England*, of *Principio* in *Maryland*.

RUN away from Capt. *Robert Anderſon*, Commander of the Ship *Robert* and *Mary*, lying in *Saſſafras* River, *Maryland*, *William Williams* born in *Wales*, a Blackſmith by Trade, and a middle ſized Man: He had on when he went away a dark Pluſh Coat and Breeches, with a dark Wig or Cap, is bald headed, and ſpeaks the *Welſh* Dialect. Whoever brings the ſaid Servant to the Capt. on board the ſaid Ship, ſhall have *Three Pounds* current Money Reward, beſides what Charges the Law allows, paid, by

Maryland, July 4, 1731. *Robert Anderſon.*

A Servant Man's Time for near Three Years, to be diſpoſed of; He is a Joyner by Trade, and a very good Workman. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

WHEREAS one *John Emmery*, by Trade a Cabinet-maker, went from *England* in the Year 1725 to the Weſt Indies, and from thence to ſome of the Northern Colonies: This is to inform him, if he be living, that he may apply to the Printer of this Paper, and be informed of ſomething to his Advantage.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by *B. Franklin* and *H. Meredith*, at the *New Printing-Office* near the Market, where Advertiſements are taken in, and all Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper, at *Ten Shillings* a Year.